

# The Intelligencer.

OFFICE: No. 15 Quincy Street.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1872.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

FOR SENATOR.

WM. E. STEVENSON, of Wood.

THOMAS B. SWANN, of Kansas.

FOR CONGRESS.

1st—CHARLES F. SCOTT, of Ritchie.

2d—THOMAS R. CARNEADON, of Mineral.

3d—HOMER H. FREER, of Kanawha.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HOMER FREER.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his unimpaired choice of a candidate for next President, until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HOMER FREER.

Speech on 24 January, 1871.

WORKMEN! Read the record of GRANT and WILSON and the Republican party, on the labor question, in another column, in this morning's INTELLIGENCER.

The Close of the Contest.

This is the last paper that will reach many of our readers, before the election. We take occasion to say here, that however great may be the Republican majority of voters, the contest is decided by those only who vote. The Republican who stays away from the polls might, for all practical purposes, as well be a Democrat. In this State the necessity of a full vote is especially evident, lest our friends be taken by surprise.

The highest interests of the country demand the reelection of Gen. GRANT, and the continuation of the party in full power that carried the country through the war, and that alone can secure to the country the legitimate results of the war. The highest interests of the country demand the reelection of the brave, honest, modest, able man who has been at the head of the government for the last four years. These interests demand that he should be supported by a Congress representing the same ideas that have governed his administration; they demand that the Union should rest in security that the measures which have been adopted for the pacification of the country, for the preservation of what has been gained, should be maintained, and that other measures of the same kind should be adopted, if these proved insufficient.

To this end let us do our share in the rebuke which is due from the whole country to the most corrupt political bargain that ever disgraced the history of American politics. Let us do our full share in putting the stamp of public indignation upon the calumnies that have been heaped on a man who has deserved so well of his country.

We suppose it is generally conceded that Grant and Wilson will be elected to-morrow. No observer can doubt that important changes have been going on in respect to the Presidential canvass, and that the drift, pretty uniformly in one direction, has been greatly increased since the October elections. Many men who were at first, impressed with the idea of restoring friendly relations between the two sections of "clashing hands across the bloody chasm," have been shocked by the general rising of the rebel sentiment all over the south, at the first dawning of political hope. It is plain that we can clasp hands across the bloody chasm only by filling it up with the principles that triumphed or with the principles that were vanquished in the great contest. There can be no common ground between them. They do not admit of compromise. Submission on one side or the other, is an essential condition. When Mr. Seward first declared the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, when, at a later day, Mr. Lincoln declared that the country could not go on, half free and half slave, one great and general howl rose from the Democratic and pro-slavery organs. "Bloody and brutal" was the term that the New York Herald applied to Mr. Seward's practical and philosophical announcement of a truth which he had the sagacity to foresee; and Mr. Lincoln was denounced as a disunionist, because he laid down the only condition on which the union could be maintained.

Now, these truths, or this truth, for the two are but one proposition; are just as apparent, at this time, as they were when they were first uttered. The bloody chasm cannot be bridged over; it must be filled up, no structure will stand over it. It must be filled in with the principles of the rebellion or with the principles that were vindicated in the suppression of the rebellion. The government cannot be carried on upon the theory of a quarrel between a man and his wife, that one side was about as much to blame as the other, and that we will kiss and be friends, and say nothing about the causes of the dispute. The north and the south did not try the bloody issue of war on any such trivial grounds. They were in earnest about the gravest matters that can engage the attention of the citizens of a free government. The great question that included the others was the nature of the government itself, whether it was a national government or a mere voluntary and temporary compact between confederated governments to be broken at the pleasure of any one of the parties to it. The argument on the question having been exhausted, the issue was made up in the field. The victorious party does not propose to ignore it, or rather to do worse than that, to surrender it by placing at the head of the government a northern man who held to the right of secession in the beginning, and who now stands out the representative of the men who declare that they regret nothing in their course of treason and rebellion but its failure. If the men who were beaten in the war should take up a representative of the principles which triumphed, and accepting the situation, should support him on these principles, the "bloody chasm" would close by that act. But taking Mr. Greeley as their candidate they know that their only purpose is to re-establish the "Lost Cause," to use him as the instrument of a purpose for which a man of their own is not available.

All this is not left to conjecture or inference. It is not discovered by any

leakage from the councils of the south. It is avowed openly, we may say manfully. The representative men of the Democratic party in the south say openly, plainly, on the stump, through the press, in their conventions, and by all the modes in which parties declare their principles and their purposes, that their object in voting for Mr. Greeley is to elect, with him and by the aid of his friends, a Congress that shall lift up the soiled and tattered banner of the "Lost Cause," that they mean the assumption of the Confederate debt, compensation for their losses in the war, and the Confederate army to be placed on an equal footing with our own, in respect to pensions. There is no disguise about this. Indeed it is the only ground on which they can support Mr. Greeley consistently with their continued adherence to the principles of the rebellion, and this they every where proclaim.

All this has greatly aroused the southern enthusiasm, and it is plain that the rebels will very generally support Mr. Greeley. But all this has its effect in the north, as well as in the south, and naturally the reasons which commend the Greeley coalition to the unrepentant rebels, alarm reflecting men in this section; alarms property and industry and production, for the commercial and financial consequences, alarm patriotism and statesmanship by the threats of fresh convulsions, of new troubles and additional sacrifices. "How do you like the old rebel yell she gave?" exultingly asked that Greeley paper, the Kentucky Sentinel, when the first news—happily it proved false—reached us of a Greeley victory in North Carolina. This answer to the question comes with different voice from the two sides of the "bloody chasm." On the other side, it is the answer of rebel exultation; on this side it is the voice of apprehension and of warning.

One more working day, and the grand struggle for the political supremacy of the United States for the coming four years. Do all our Republican friends fully appreciate the importance of the crisis! So quiet and unexciting has the campaign been in this State since the August election, that there is no small danger that there should be something of a failure on the part of many voters to fully apprehend the importance of the work in hand for to-morrow. Now is the time to wake up. If you are a business man you cannot make money so fast in any other way as by giving a day's work to the task of re-electing General GRANT, and thereby securing immunity from reckless financial management. If you are a workman, you know already that you can ask nothing better than a continuation of the present national prosperity. Therefore prepare to gather in the voters to-morrow. See that every Republican voter. A full vote is victory.

A New York correspondent of the St. Louis Globe represents that the parties inside the ring in the late astonishing advance of the stocks of the Pacific Mail Company, made fabulous sums of money. The letter writer represents that A. B. Stockwell, the President of the Company, Jay Gould, Henry N. Smith, Rufus Hatch and D. P. Morgan each made from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000, while any number of other persons in league with them reaped their fortunes in various fortunes from \$250,000 to \$500,000. The same writer sets down Stockwell's income at \$1,000 per week from property he received through his wife's estate. If these lucky men only had the sound discretion to let well enough alone and stop "operating" in stocks when they had made a good thing, the money thus obtained might do them some good. Nine times in ten, however, success is but a bait to keep operating until what previously made is lost.

To-morrow's Elections.—To-morrow, in addition to the general election for President, elections for State officers and Congressmen will be held in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Nevada and Tennessee, and elections for Congressmen in California, in one district of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin. In all the other States, except South Carolina and Florida, Presidential electors will be voted for, in South Carolina and Florida the Legislature chooses the Presidential electors.

A very dangerous counterfeit \$50 United States Treasury note, of which it is believed a good many are in circulation, has been discovered in Chicago. When critically examined, the engravings seem to be as fine and accurate as the genuine. The general appearance of the bill however, is darker than the genuine; the words, "Fifty Dollars," in the center of the bill, have a blurred appearance when held at a little distance. The paper, also, is stiffer and smoother, or rather oily, as compared with the genuine.

If muskrats are any authority the winter is to be an open one. A gentleman who has traveled through the muskrat country of the Northwest, reports to the Winona Republican that the muskrats have not broken ground for their winter residences, whereas last year at this time they had all their best built, large, high and thick. We have an abiding faith in the forecasting qualities of the ground hog, but await developments before giving much faith to the muskrat theory.

Like Byron and Leander, two more daring aspirants for immortality have swum the Hellespont. Moore and Mahoney are their names, and England is their dwelling place. What fair nymphs were burning the love torch for them at Boston, we care not to ask. The question is, How did they ever manage to swim it without catching the "cramps?"

AFTER a careful study of the situation in the Empire State, the New York Times is sanguine that the Republicans will elect twenty-one Congressmen out of thirty-two. This will be a gain of five.

By a special act of Congress, Louisiana will vote for President to-day, thus getting one day's start of the other States. Should it vote for GREELEY it will come out behind after all.

DIED.

BROWN.—In Vallojo, Cal., on Saturday, Oct. 27, 1872, W. D. Brown, aged 53 years, a native of W. Virginia.

## Special Notices.

### WHEELING FEMALE COLLEGE.

Instruction given in Solid Branches, Vocal Music, Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting, French or German.

Pupils can still enter the classes just organized.

There will be a meeting of the

Central Grant and Wilson Club

—AT—

WASHINGTON HALL,

This Evening.

CAPT. R. H. COCHRAN

And others will address the meeting.

Let there be a fine turn out, as this is the last Grand Rally of the Campaign.

FOR CINCINNATI.

The Fine Light draught passenger steamer

"ANDER,"

CHAS. MUEHLBAUM, Com'dr.

Will leave for the above on Tuesday, November 5, 1872, promptly at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

C. H. BOOTH & CO., Agents.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

We are now receiving Coal direct from the mines, daily, suitable sizes for furnaces, grates, stoves, &c., of the best quality. Price, \$10 per ton, delivered. Persons desiring to use this coal will please send in their orders promptly.

METCALF & BURT,

56 Main street.

"ORIENTAL," "SUNNYSIDE" and "Northern Light" Stoves, both single and double heaters, for Anthracite Coal and Coke, always in store. Those who want great heat, cleanliness and little trouble, will use these heaters. We are the only agents at this point.

METCALF & BURT,

56 Main street.

IF YOU WISH TO BUY A

Beautiful French China

TEA, DINNER,

Tete-a-Tete or Chamber Set,

GO TO

F. C. WINSHIP & CO'S,

31 MONROE STREET.

Sign of the Big Pitcher.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.

PASSENGER TRAINS WILL BE

run by the following schedule on and after November 4, 1872, Wheeling time:

ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.

WEST-LEAVES

Wheeling daily

at 6:30 a. m.

ARRIVES AT

Columbus... 8:45 a. m.

Baltimore... 9:30 p. m.

Washington... 10:30 p. m.

D. C... 12:40 p. m.

Philadelphia... New York.

WEST-LEAVES

Wheeling daily

at 11:35 a. m.

ARRIVES AT

Columbus... 1:45 p. m.

Baltimore... 2:30 p. m.

Washington... 3:30 p. m.

D. C... 5:40 p. m.

Philadelphia... New York.

\*Sundays excepted.

MAIL TRAIN.

WEST-LEAVES

Wheeling daily

at 11:00 p. m.

ARRIVES AT

Columbus... 1:15 a. m.

Baltimore... 2:00 a. m.

Washington... 3:00 a. m.

D. C... 5:10 a. m.

Philadelphia... New York.

\*Sundays excepted.

ACCOMMODATION.

WEST-LEAVES

Wheeling daily

at 11:15 a. m.

ARRIVES AT

Columbus... 1:30 p. m.

Baltimore... 2:15 p. m.

Washington... 3:15 p. m.

D. C... 5:25 p. m.

Philadelphia... New York.

\*Sundays excepted.

WHEELING, PITTSBURGH & BALTIMORE DIVISION.

WEST-LEAVES

Wheeling daily

at 7:00 a. m.

ARRIVES AT

Columbus... 9:00 a. m.

Baltimore... 10:00 a. m.

Washington... 11:00 a. m.

D. C... 1:00 p. m.

Philadelphia... New York.

\*Sundays excepted.

East-bound Trains make direct connections at Baltimore with trains for Philadelphia, New York and Boston. At Relay House, via Washington City, for all points South.

West-bound trains make direct connection at Columbus for all points West and Northwest. Tickets to all principal points can be procured at the office.

W. T. DEVEREUX, Gen'l Agent, Wheeling.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING

at the Post Office at Wheeling on Monday, November 4, 1872.

To obtain any of the following, the applicant will please call for advertised letters, giving the date of this list.

LADIES' LIST.

Allen Emma

Allen Marie

Ball Marie

Boyle Maggie

Boyle Maggie

Boyle Maggie

Boyle Maggie

Boyle Maggie

Boyle Maggie

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## New Advertisements.

### Grant and Wilson!

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56 Main street.

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